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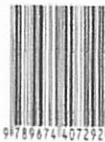
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Critical Discourse Analysis of terrorism issues in TV ONE's Special Report

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ABSTRACT

Terrorism has made headlines worldwide mass media since the 9/11 incident at the WTC building. The word "terrorism" has been reverberating all over the world, including Indonesia. This article aims to explore the discourse of TV ONE's special report interview program entitled "Confession of "bride" for a suicide bombing". Qualitative discourse analysis of Norman Fairclough was employed in analyzing the interview report through three levels of discourse comprising texts, discourse practice, and sociocultural level. The results showed that the text and context of news discourse is one entity that influences one another. Besides, there is also an indication of uniformity of meaning for the audiences in line with the media ideology and dominant hegemony of certain groups.

Key Words: Terrorism, Media Discourse, Suicide Bombing

A. INTRODUCTION

The mass media is considered to have a role in spreading the value of freedom and equality to the public since the growth of various television stations and print and online newspapers. The phenomenon of increasingly swift and overlapping information flows often results in the construction of existing realities, often giving birth to new realities. In the aspect of reporting, the media more often adopts logical market to pursue rating and profit. Matters relating to the theme of violence, murder, and other criminal behavior are important news in reaching audience rating. Directly or indirectly the mass media also helped trigger the conflict, and even provoked the existing conflict. Related to this conflict the mass media so far tend to package it as a commodity, so that sensations are not uncommon, misinterpretative, biased and provocative (Utami, 2015: 8).

Such is the case with news related to religious issues, especially Islam being in the spotlight in every discourse after the 9/11 incident (Andriasanti, 2012: 1). The tragedy of the attack on the tower of the World Trade Center (WTC) then continues to be touted as a terrorism mission. Since then the term terrorist has skyrocketed without a universal standard definition. Jurgen Habermas (2003) also considered that the interpretation of terrorism that had developed so far was one-sided. Habermas assessed that the war cry against terrorism was wrong, both normatively and pragmatically. Normatively the war on terrorism is wrong because the perpetrators of terror crimes are considered war criminals. While pragmatically wrong because the war on terrorism is a war on unclear networks. In line with Habermas, Derrida assessed that there must be a deconstructive effort towards the term terrorism, Derrida felt talkative when America declared war on terrorism. It is as if terrorism is a clear and clear concept and contains political entities. Habermas rejects the use of the word war, by sticking to his conviction that humans must use communication to overcome the world's problems. Because this will create a communicative society and create relationships between people with mutual understanding.

Secular groups always define terrorism with Islam. In fact, if we are able to think more critically, every terrorist incident must be called an act of terrorism, not just an act of crime in the name of Islam. This is in accordance with the definition of terrorism according to Dafrizal and Faridah Ibrahim (2010) the term "terrorism" as an act of violence over intentional acts done by anyone for a particular purpose to arouse fear, nervousness, and anxiety in the community. The influence of media owners on the contents of the program is one of the causes of the spread of skepticism and attitude above. The issue of terrorism is always perfectly wrapped by the group of owners who have full power causing news that increasingly discredits Islam. The dominance

of the dominant capitalist groups in Indonesia is allegedly affiliated with the mainstream mass media. The mass media itself is actually in the midst of social realities laden with various interests, destroying and participating in downgrading Islam's reputation is a world agenda that cannot be denied anymore. This is the importance of revealing the lies of the mainstream media in the news, especially about Islam. The method of analyzing critical discourse will make it easier to examine more broadly not only the text but also the context to reveal the hidden aims and objectives of an impression. In the analysis of critical discourse the focus is on external interests and influences in the process of making messages, both the ideology of the mass media itself and other aspects outside the text, such as the interests of the authorities.

To see the linkages of all the problems of Islamic discourse, researchers here want to examine more in exclusive interviews on the Special News program by senior TV ONE reporter, Ecep S Yasa to Dian Yulia Novi and Nur Solihin the "bride" of suicide bombings captured in Bekasi, Java West for planning a suicide bombing at the State palace during a Paspampres security exchange last December. The researcher assumes that there are many intrigues in the exclusive interview which lasts about 42 minutes (without advertising), both from the statements and testimonies of the suspects Dian Yulia Novi and Nur Solihin, as well as statements from reporters who interviewed. This certainly has the potential to influence the formation of public opinion and the construction of new realities in the Islamic world in society.

Religion, which should be a strong foundation, is slowly being contaminated by various media exposures that only enhance ratings and profits, or are packaged and displayed by a media adapted to the ideology of the media owner itself. The phenomenon of the emergence of religious discourse and terrorism is considered very important to be poured in in-depth research to see how the media represents religion, and what Islam is being represented in the show. For this reason, this article want to explore the *Critical Discourse Analysis Of Terrorism Issues In Tv One's Special Report entitled (Confession of "bride" for a suicide bombing)*

B. METHOD

This study was designed using the method of analyzing critical discourse from a critical paradigm with a qualitative approach. Thus the research process does not only look for the meaning contained in a text but digs deeper into the discourse behind the text and the ideology that is hidden behind the use of the text according to the research paradigm used.

In this study using Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis, there are 4 steps in the Fairclough method. First, identifying social irregularities in a text, concerning injustice, inequality, discrimination, oppression, restrictions on freedom and negative prejudice. Second, look for obstacles that cause social irregularities. Third, whether social irregularities are desired by social structures / social order. Fourth, provide the possibility of solving the problem

News discourse analysis in this research is carried out by interpreting or interpreting existing texts. Therefore, subjectivity cannot be avoided in this study because the reality found in the text is the result of the researchers' interpretation or interpretation. However, this subjectivity is minimized by using the results of linguistic analysis as evidence. After the text is analyzed, the second focus is the analysis of discourse practices to see aspects of text production and consumption including intertextuality, namely how journalists present their own views among the views of many parties in the news text. The last level to be analyzed is socio-cultural practice, which is to look for the interrelationship of texts, discourse practices, and the existing socio-cultural context.

Findings and Data Analysis of the Special News Program Episode "Confession Interview of the Palace Bombing Bride"

Title : Exclusive Interview "Confession of Palace Bomb Bride".
Reporter : Ecep S. Yasa (Male Reporter aka MR)
 : Substitute Reporter (aka Female Reporter FR)
Interviewees : Dyan Yulia Novi aka DYN; Nur Sholihin aka NS
Duration : 40 '38 "(Without Ads).
Source : TV ONE via youtube channel.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. News Text Analysis

there are 3 elements in news text analysis, namely representation, relations, and identity. Representation is the display or picture of events, people, groups, discussions, and situations that exist in the text. Relationships are links between journalists, hearings, and participants in the news. Identity is a display or description of the identity of journalists, audiences, and news participants who are also contained in the text. These three elements will appear in language analysis through a linguistic approach. However, each word or sentence contained in the text will not be discussed one by one in detail. The linguistic forms which will be discussed in detail are the most interesting linguistic forms when viewed from a critical perspective and related to Islamic discourse

The text will be examined in several ways. First, the researcher will look at what vocabulary is used to display or describe something in the text so that what is described is as if intentionally put into a particular category by the reporter/media that reports it. the researcher will also see how coherence between propositions and cohesion tools are used by journalists to represent something. The researcher will also see whether there is a misrepresentation in the text, which is a depiction of a person, a group, an opinion, or an idea that is not as it is but is poorly described. This review of misrepresentation becomes very important because misrepresentation is one of the strategies of journalists/media to express their views implicitly in the news. If the media misrepresents terrorism as a result it inspires imitation of actions for certain individuals and groups - known as 'copy-cat effect'. The copycat effect is the tendency of sensational publicity about violent murders or suicides to result in more of the same through imitation (L. Coleman, 2004). The results of this language analysis will be used as evidence for further analysis, namely the analysis of discourse practices. The results of this language analysis will be used as evidence for further analysis, namely the analysis of discourse practices.

- **Representation**

The representative analysis looks at how a person, group, action, or event is displayed in the text. The representation can be seen through presupposition analysis, clause analysis, clause combination analysis, series analysis between sentences, and misrepresentation analysis in the text. Presentation in clauses.

- **Representation in Clause**

This aspect is related to the grammar used. Through the vocabulary and grammar chosen and used by the text maker to represent something, the ideology of the text maker can be seen in table 1:

Table 1
Analysis Representation in Clause

Clause Information	Analysis
1. VOCABULARY IN THE TITLE Exclusive interview "Confession of Palace Bride Bomb".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Confession" represents a TV ONE the only TV station that can make these two speak publicly. Strengthened by agreeing to the Exclusive Interview sentence before the title. • "Bride" describes the viewer about the new phenomenon of terrorism, not only a man, but also talks about a newly married husband (bride), in the interview process also talks a lot about the process of meeting, marriage and wedding events of suspects in life situations, and in religion.
2. VOCABULARY IN THE CONTENTS <i>Cadar, Jihad, Jihadist, Ta'aruf, Qital, Amaliyyah Istisyhadiyah, Al-Ghuroba', Bai'at, Syam, Syahid.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cadar, Jihad, Jihadist, Ta'aruf, Qital, Amaliyyah Istisyhadiyah, Al-Ghuroba', Bai'at, Syam, Syahid.</i> This vocabulary is examined further and has the specific purpose of representing what is the focus of the news that often appears in the practice of Islamic discourse in the community.

- **Representation in the Combination of Clause**

In the re presentation of combinations of the clause, researchers use coherence in finding the structure or structure of a particular discourse. Coherence used is elaboration coherence, extension coherence, and heightened coherence.

Elaboration Coherence

Elaboration coherence is one clause, to explain another clause, or in another sense, the second clause serves to clarify the first clause that has been displayed

Example in dialogue:

DYN: "...Bila saya berjalan pakai bercadar pasti mereka kesannya aneh, bukan yang seperti biasa. Tapi kalau kita memakai jilab yang biasa, jilbab pendek, pakai jeans ataupun lekuk tubuhnya kelihatan, mereka asyik aja melihatnya seperti itu kan."

Translation: if I walk wearing a veil (cadar), of course, people think it's weird, not in general, but if you wear ordinary hijab, wear jeans or show curves, people think it's normal

MR: "Kalau mereka yakin tidak bercadar, kenapa kemudian kita sebagai yang meyakini cadar itu yang terbaik harus memaksakan kepada orang lain?"

Translation: if they believe they don't have to use the veil, why those of us who believe in the use of the veil should best impose it on others

the second sentence delivered by DYN is clarification from the first clause namely the double standard among the public when looking at Muslim women's clothing complete with a 'cadar' (veil) always gets a negative stigma. but from the second clause spoken by MR explains that is not good to force the use of the veil on other Muslim women.

Extension Coherence

Is the first clause is an extension of another clause, in order to give continuation to the first clause. Generally, use conjunctions (and, but, despite, however)

Example in dialogue:

DYN: "Ini bukan bom bunuh diri secara saya putus asa ingin mengakhiri hidup saya, bukan. **Tetapi** bom bunuh diri ini yang istilahnya Istisyhadiyyah ini adalah untuk menggapai ridho Allah dan mendapatkan keutamaan jihad fisabilillah."

Translation: This is not a suicide bombing as I was desperate and wanted to end my life, no. But this suicide bombing, which is called Istisyhadiyyah, is to reach Allah's pleasure and gain the virtue of jihad fisabilillah. "

MR: "... maksudnya mayoritas ulama itu tidak membenarkan yang namanya bom bunuh diri, hanya sedikit aja, **tetapi** kenapa mengambil yang sedikit? Yang mayoritas ulama di dunia ya, jangan yang di Indonesia saja."

Translation: that is, the majority of the ulama does not justify suicide bombings, only a few, but why take a few? The majority of scholars in the world, yes, not only in Indonesia. "

In the above dialogue semantically the reader can understand that indirectly legitimizing suicide bombings is part of the teachings of Islam and is a priority in the implementation of *Jihad Fisabilillah*.

Coherence Heighten

Coherence Heighten is the first clause has a higher position than the second clause. Characteristics generally use conjunctions (because caused)

Example in dialogue

NS: "wali hakim itu bisa diangkat, kenapa, karena ada nya adhol, adhol itu ketika seorang wali tidak mau menikahkan anaknya, **dikarenakan** pemahamannya beda atau apa atau apa kayak gitu, itu diperbolehkan untuk mengambil wali hakim."

Translation: The judge's guardian can be appointed, why, because there is adhol, adhol is when a guardian does not want to marry his child because the understanding is different or what or what like that, it is allowed to take the judge's

The dialogue delivered by NS explained that in Islam, a Muslim can marry without the main guardian if the guardian has a different way of looking at Islam. this statement again led to speculation among ordinary people.

- **Inter-Sentence Representation**

Inter-sentence representation is how sentences are combined and arranged together to make meaning because there are sentences that are more prominent than other sentences.

Example in dialogue:

MR: "Kalau orang Indonesia berbahasa Inggris, mungkin sudah banyak ya, tapi kalau orang Indonesia berbahasa Taiwan, apalagi bercadar gini kan sesuatu yang istimewa mungkin, agak-agak sedikit aneh lah gitu, bisa gak berbahasa Taiwan teh?"

Translation: If Indonesians speak English, maybe a lot already, but if Indonesians speak Taiwanese, especially wearing something special this might be, it's a bit strange, can you speak Taiwanese?"

The sentence conveyed by MR can be concluded that there are oddities when women dress in syar'i and use a veil that is capable of foreign languages (Taiwan) the implied meaning that is more highlighted is that Muslim women who use 'veil' (veil) are still considered strange to the majority of Indonesian people

- **Misrepresentation**

In the process of text representation misrepresentations can occur, namely untruth or misrepresentation. A person, a group, an opinion or an idea is not displayed as it is, but is

poorly described (Eriyanto, 2001: 120-121). Misrepresentation is very likely to occur in the news because it is indeed one form of discourse strategy that is often used by the mass media to hide its ideology.

The following is a series of statements from statements of reporters that are the result of their own interpretation and are not relevant to what is being discussed

MR: " *Harus diluruskan, Ijtihadiyyah itu adalah memahami pemahaman agama yang berbeda-beda, beda dengan amaliyyah ya, nah Islam itu kan menjadi kuat karena tafsir-tafsir perbedaan-perbedaan pendapat yang satu sama lain tidak memaksakan, bagaimana mungkin neng memaksakan keyakinan untuk sesuatu yang orang lain tidak yakin tentang kebenaran itu.* "

Translation: It must be clarified, Ijtihadiyyah is understanding the differences of religions ways, different from amaliyyah yes, now Islam is strong because interpretations of differences of opinion that do not force each other, how can I impose beliefs for something others are not sure about the truth.

There are fundamental mistakes that cause bias for the audience. the term among terrorists is *amaliyah istisyhadiyyah*. but MR as a reporter said the vocabulary was almost the same in pronunciation but different in writing and meaning. The reporter said *ijtihadhiyyah*. Whereas *istisyhadiyyah* and *ijtihadhiyyah* have very different meanings and contexts. finally, the meaning that reaches the audience becomes wrong. as if *ijtihadhiyyah* is a negative vocabulary that plunges Muslims into radicals and chooses to carry out suicide bombings. whereas *ijtihadhiyyah* among the Ulama is a difference of opinion regarding the law of Furuq, such as the example of groups who do *qunut* at dawn prayer should not assume that non-*qunut* is wrong, and many more examples of the *ijtihadhiyyah*, the Ulama have explained this problem clearly. But in the dialogue, it is clear that *istisyhadiyyah* called DYN is *ijtihadhiyyah* referred to by reporters. DYN itself does not correct the communication error. There is even a possibility that DYN itself does not understand the difference between *istisyhadiyyah* and *ijtihadhiyyah*. This will certainly affect the understanding of the audience who are familiar with the word *ijtihadhiyyah* to equate the term with *istisyhadiyyah*.

then FR was presented to elaborate more deeply about the role of Bahrin Naim (ISIS) on actions to be carried out by DYN and NS. but throughout the interview between WR and DYN more dominated by the discourse surrounding the love story between this pair of terrorists. and only a few questions and discussions about the role of Bahrin Naim in that action.

- "Mas , sebenarnya pengen nanya gimana sih pertama kali bisa mengenal **Bahrin Naim** sendiri ?."
- "Apa yang membuat mas Solihin yakin, Islam yang di percaya / keyakinan yang dipegang **Bahrin Naim** itu sama dengan keyakinan, se-visi gitu dengan mas Solihin ?."
- "Saya ingin menyinggung masalah mas Solihin dengan teh Dian ya, berarti niat dari awal untuk menikah dengan teh Dian itu bukan, niat untuk memang menjadi pengantin bom bunuh diri tanpa ada rasa mungkin sayang, rasa cinta seperti orang menikah pada umumnya."
- "Berarti sudah ada rasa cinta dengan Dian ?."
- "Nah begitu tega kah mas solihin pada teteh Dian karena rasa cintanya...."
- "Lewat apa itu mas ?."
- "berarti tidak by Phone, mungkin VC ya sekarang, dan yakin dari mana kalau itu **Bahrin Naim** yang memberi perintah."

- *"Mas Solihin, kalau istri pertama tau soal rencana mas Solihin ?."*
- *"Kalau soal menikah dengan teh Dian ?."*
- *"Pendapat dari istri, seperti apa ?."*
- *"Berarti tau kalau teh Dian ini akan dijadikan calon pengantin."*

Of the many dialogues presented, only a few discussions about Bahrun Naim. The collection of dialogues with FR concludes that the audience is led only to focus on the love story of this terrorist bride which is quite unique because of the different ways of interpreting a love for a wife like other couples in general. Various discussions around Islam including the terms/vocabulary identical to the Islamic religion discussed by reporters and informants (suspected terrorists) in the exclusive interview process can be interpreted clearly that the media (TV ONE) places itself in a position against terrorism (represented by the reporter). But on the other hand, by not attending competing speakers who are experts in the field of Islamic discourse as mediators to convey different views, it can be interpreted that the media (TV ONE) in explaining the phenomenon of Islamic links that are believed by the perpetrators of terror with the acts of violence that they do seem impressed not impartial. Presentation of news like this finally brings certain consequences, for example, it is increasingly emphasized that the perpetrators of acts of violence such as bombings labeled as terrorists are religious Muslims.

C. Relation and Identity

The relation is relationships with how participants in the media relations and are displayed in the text. According to Fairclough, there are three main categories of participants in the media: journalists (including reporters, editors, newsreaders for television and radio), media audiences, and public participants, including politicians, entrepreneurs, community leaders, artists, scholars, scientists, and so on. The focus here is not on how public participants are represented in the media (representation), but on how the patterns of relationships between the three actors are displayed in the text (Prayogi, 2016: 24).

Table 2
Participant and Media Relations

Text Function	Element Observed
Relation & Identity	Although TV ONE once again presents Ecep S Yasa, a senior journalist who is indeed special in handling terrorism investigations in Indonesia, but, as long as the show is not visible, relations and identities are displayed in the form of texts and discussions. But researchers found indications of a relationship between reporters, editors and public participants in several articles and other findings. This will be discussed more deeply in the mesostructure and macrostructure sections in more detail.

2. ANALYSIS OF DISCOURSE PRACTICE

- Text Production

the screening of this exclusive terrorist interview is not just about the urgency and education about the latent dangers of terrorism. But for the editorial division of TV ONE, the surefire production will certainly attract the attention of the audience and meet the expectations of the sponsors and in accordance with the wishes of the stakeholders as a commodity to get the maximum profit. TV ONE is the only station that succeeded in bringing a husband and wife of terrorists who use new methods in assembling bombs until now we are familiar with the term "bom panci." The success in interviewing suspected terrorists is certainly the work of someone behind the scenes who does have an important role for the implementation of the event. Karni Ilyas, is an editor in chief who does have an important influence on the news and feature program on TV ONE. Ecep S. Yasa (MR / Man Reporter) is a senior journalist of Karni Ilyas's trust who is often assigned directly to cover information, especially the issue of terrorism. In TV ONE's official Company Profile, Ecep S. Yasa is an executive producer in TV ONE's news department, precisely in the current affairs section.

After the terrorist bride's exclusive interview received criticism by netizens on Twitter. Because the female reporter (FR) Ecep partner, looks not to much knowing about terrorism, and her identity is not clearly displayed on the TV screen. One account named @ rian2290 said that the female reporter accompanying ecep at the time of the interview was felt to lack competence with the theme being reviewed. Ecep replied with a statement:

"Ya ya ya, untuk pelajaran di masa depan, regenerasi harus terus berjalan hehe."
(twitter.com/ecepyasa)

Translation: Yes, this will be a Lesson in the future, regenerations must continue. Hehe"

The word "regeneration" by Ecep in his statement raises the assumption that the FR is a new journalist who is not yet mature and is presented to hone the ability of journalists as the next generation of reporters/journalists specializing in terrorism. displayed to cover the possibility of the public seeing the profile of the woman reporter and his actions in the world of journalism. In several investigations on terrorism, TV ONE is often one step ahead of other television stations in Indonesia in the production process and its exclusive coverage. from the start of the screening of the Aceh military training video and the seconds of the arrest of Ustadz Abu Bakar Ba'asyir to the 'Searching' program which contained confessions from Ubeid, Haris Amir Falah and Ghazali's testimony. Thus, it is only natural that the public considers that TV one is TV Detachment 88. This feature is not just present. Karni Ilyas, who is the deputy director of TV ONE, actually has a close relationship with a high ranking official in Detachment 88 named Gorries Mere¹. As an example in his biography entitled "Karni Ilyas Born for News", the man born in Balingka, Agam, West Sumatra, September 25, 1952 said:

"Saya langsung terjun ke Bali, jadi ketika kita merancang segala penyelidikan itu, saya sudah tahu. Kemudian saya balik ke Jakarta. Ketika mereka mau menyerbu ke Jawa Timur, saya datang lagi ke Bali. Saya melepas Gorries dan timnya berangkat, lalu saya terbang."

Translation: I immediately went to Bali, so when we planned all the investigations, I already knew. Then I returned to Jakarta. When they wanted to invade East Java, I came again to Bali. I released Gorries and the team left, then I flew again. "

Editorial work is a collective work in which each section has different interests and organizations so that the news texts that appear are not actually born by themselves, but are the result of negotiations in the editorial room. This is reflected in the position of Karni Ilyas who also belongs

¹ Komjen Pol. (Ret.) Gregorius "Gorries" Mere (born in East Flores, 17 November 1954; age 63 years) is a retired senior police officer who served as Chief Executive Officer of the National Narcotics Agency 2009-2012, and is known as a pioneer of Special Detachment 88 (Anti-Terror) National Police of the Republic of Indonesia. Gorries, who graduated from the Police Academy in 1976, has experience in detectives and intelligence

to the membership of the Indonesian Police Commission which makes access easier with regard to handling terrorism. Therefore, the production of shows that smell of terrorism is always prioritized by TV ONE, with this Special News program the public is spoiled with leading-edge, fastest information, even though the accuracy of the news is still always being debated.

- **Text Consumption**

According to vonenews.tv (2017) The target audience for the consumption of this Special Program is very broad, considering that issue of terrorism that most attracts the attention of many people, and the broadcast time is ideal, and there is a link between suicide bombings in Indonesia with the intervention of ISIS (Islamic Solidarity Iraq Syria) through his claim after the incident. Of course, this theme is very popular among ordinary people, middle class, and even highly educated people to know how the mindset of an extremist, the daily life of a terrorist, and the most important thing people want to see is how the characteristics of terrorists are. Each media, in general, has determined its "market share". TV ONE's target audience. Here are the percentages of TV ONE's target audience:

- ❖ News News program: 70% hard news, 20% sports, 10% entertainment.
- ❖ Operating Hours: 24 hours.
- ❖ Segmentation:
- ❖ Gender (60% male, 40% female)
- ❖ Educational level (No School 10%, High School 10%, Students 20%, S1 30%, S2 - S3 30%)
- ❖ Professional (Government 20%, Professional 20%, Entrepreneurs 15%, Private Employees 15%, Employees 7%, Civil Servants 10%, Students / Students 8%, Others 5%)
- ❖ Age (<20 years 20%, 20-30 years 35%, 40 - 49 years 25%, > 50 years 20%)

3. SOCIO-CULTURAL ANALYSIS

In this analysis of socio-cultural practices, researchers will be connected text analysis and discourse practice with the existing social and cultural context. Similar to the analysis of discourse practices, the analysis of socio-cultural practices will also be conducted in conjunction with text analysis. After the data analysis process, the author will look at the results of text analysis (including discourse practices and socio-cultural practices).

- **Situational**

The texts or impressions examined are dialogues that emerge, are produced in a specific condition or atmosphere, texts derived from rubrics tell about problems, topics, specific themes that are adapted to situations that occur in society. In the Special News program which aired on December 13, 2016 "Confession of the Bride Bomb Palace" the mental attitude of reporters who also wanted to be implanted in hearings without being aware of was that the jihad movement was a terrorism movement so that the mujahideen or jihadists were stereotyped with terrorists. Some academics often describe the relationship between media and terrorism as a symbiosis of mutualism, especially in the midst of modern media that is increasingly oriented towards content, in particular, increasing media attention can directly benefit terrorist groups by (I) spreading their message, (II) creating fear in the target population, and (III) recruiting followers (Wilkinson. 1997)

Terrorism is often identified with the Khilafah, each of these extremists when asked of course has the same answer, namely to establish the Khilafah system in the world. The situation of debate between the Khilafah system and other systems is actually an old story that has been going on for a long time. Not many people realize, that 94 years ago the world still had

the last Khilafah system on earth, namely the Ustmaniyyah (Ottoman) Caliphate, a large empire that was laden with historical movements and advancements of Islam at that time which was famous for Sulaiman Agung and especially the conquest of Constantinople by Sultan Mehmed II or better known by the name Muhammad El Fatih (Muhammad the Conqueror). Starting at that time, Constantinople was renamed Istanbul (Overall Islam) or now known as Istanbul, the capital of Turkey.

Since then the Khilafah system is considered a setback of times in several corners of the world including in Indonesia. The Indonesian government considers the Khilafah as an anti-thesis of the democratic system. Therefore the term Khilafah is increasingly experiencing a shift in meaning among ordinary people. The issue of Khilafah is increasingly becoming a selling point for the media to attract a lot of public attention. Unfortunately, the Khilafah that is displayed always coincides with various bombings and claims from ISIS. This phenomenon makes it clear that secular Islam and fundamental Islam which are attacking each other arguing about arguments about the truth in religion ranging from a small level to the state system.

This picture presents a variety of dialogues that occur in the interview process that is analyzed such as chatter about the Khilafah, state status of suspected terrorists who have taken allegiance to the Khilafah and the leadership of ISIS. Even though the Khilafah applied by ISIS itself has been claimed by many groups and groups, including even fundamental Muslim groups, it is an understanding and application that is far from the values of Islam.

- **Institutional**

Institutionally speaking about what the particular institution has to do with terrorism, a number of terrorism observers say the current target of terrorists has changed, that is, from a place that smells of the west to the police. The shifting of targets was because the police were considered to be their main obstacle. According to Yudi Latief, who currently serves as the Head of the Presidential Work Unit for the Development of the Pancasila Ideology (UKP PIP), he delivered in 2011.

"aksi terorisme berada di antara nyata dan rekayasa. Terorisme memang ada disana, jaringannya juga ada disana. Tapi cara aparatur keamanan kapan menangkap teroris, kapan teroris itu dipancing untuk melakukan kekerasan tertentu itu sering terkait dengan situasi politik"

Translation: Acts of terrorism are in between real or by design. Terrorism is indeed there, the network is also there. But the way the security apparatus is when to arrest terrorists when terrorists are lured to commit certain violence is often related to the political situation "

Yudi Latief said that Acts of terrorism are between real or by design. Terrorism is indeed there, the network is also there. But the way the security apparatus is when to arrest terrorists when terrorists appear to carry out attacks is often related to the political situation. Ex-president of the Republik Indonesia Kh Abdurahman Wahid also known as 'Gusdur', while he still alive when interviewed by media from Australia, he made a statement about terrorism in Indonesia.

"The culprit may be our apparatus, not from fundamentalist groups".

Departing from that assumption, it is only natural when the electability of the National Police begins to erode. as a result of their actions, causing a decrease in public trust in the police because they often do not side with the community, the emergence of terrorism is seen as a joke that has always been the hottest issue among Indonesian people of all classes, the issue re-surfaced until Detachment 88 which is also part of from the police again won the trust and interest in the eyes of the public, and TV ONE, one of the private stations that have access to privileges by the police, is certainly a cornerstone to highlight the heroic action of Detachment 88 through television cameras.

Even though it is not directly related, but it can be drawn a red line over the news generated by TV ONE closely related to the close relationship of the police with TV ONE and the existence of TV ONE in realizing its tagline of "leading to preach", thus, reader opinion is led to provide imagery positive on TV ONE as the most serious and fastest private television media in the reporting of structured crime in the form of terrorism whose time and target can occur at any time.

- **Social**

This social aspect is influenced by macro aspects such as the political system, the economy or the culture of the community. In this context, the text must also see how the social context also influences the content of the text. According to Macionis (in Zen, 2004: 121) Returning to the need for comprehensive contextual understanding, the textual analysis must always be related to the context. From a global perspective, social reality arises diverse in each particular period of time and also in certain places according to the context and culture that surrounds it.

Terrorism has a long history in various parts of the world. The relationship between media and terrorism attracts a variety of studies to see how the discourse structure developed by the media permeates the cognitive structure of the audience. The cognitive structure in the mind of the viewer will lead him to behave and behave in dealing with the issue of terrorism. In the cognitive structure of society, discourses reported by the media lead the way they think and behave in the face of terrorists, terrorist families, and lead to real action in the surrounding environment.

The incident of arrest suspected bombing Bekasi bombers gave birth to a new term for the community, "pot bombs" are the easiest and most dangerous homemade bombs. Police claim a new-style explosive model known as the 'high explosive bomb'. The bomb was targeted to be detonated at the Merdeka Palace by a group suspected of being the Bahrun Naim network. However, in the ISAC (Islamic Study and Action Center) notes (2016), it noted several peculiarities that needed further explanation from the Police, including:

1. Bekasi Bomb with high explosive power has not exploded, it is still inside the residence of Dian Yulia Novi.
2. If exploded a radius of 300 meters will be destroyed and if turned on the speed of 4000 Km/hour. In mathematical calculations that the radius is defined as the radius, the area of the circle is, $L = 3.14 \times r \times r$ which is $3.14 \times 300 \text{ m} \times 300 \text{ m} = 282600$ square meters.
3. The target is the Merdeka Palace so the target of the action is the president and / or presidential office. It is necessary to explain from the National Police why the perpetrators targeted the president and / or presidential office. Who will benefit if a bomb explodes at the Merdeka Palace and whether at the same time President Jokowi is there or not
4. There is no physical damage, fatalities except the alleged arrest of the owner, assembler or the parties associated with the case.
5. The emergence of the Bekasi bomb on December 10, 2016, means 3 days before the Blasphemy hearing by Ahok and about 2 weeks before the Christmas celebration.

Regarding the transfer of issues, Indonesian Police Chief General Tito Kamavian said emphatically that the terrorism case in Bekasi was not a transfer of issues from a case of alleged blasphemy by the Governor of DKI Jakarta inactive Basuki Tjahaja Purnama. Tito emphasized that the alleged ambush of terrorists in Bekasi was not fabricated. Tito said the findings of the terrorism case in Bekasi were the result of the hard work of the Special Detachment 88 Antiterror Police of the Republic of Indonesia and purely the results of intelligence activities that had been carried out for months. "The colleagues in the Densus are

not directors. The suspects are also not actors and actresses who are good at playing dramas," said Tito at the Bes Police Headquarters, South Jakarta, Friday, December 16, 2016.

But besides that, there are some surprising facts behind the birth of Detachment 88 AT (Anti-Terror). Detachment 88 was formed with Police Chief Skep No. 30 / VI / 2003 dated June 20, 2003, to implement Law No. 15 of 2003 concerning the enactment of Perpu No. 1 of 2002 concerning Eradication of Terrorism Crimes, namely with the authority to make arrests with preliminary evidence that can come from any intelligence report, for 7 x 24 hours (according to articles 26 and 28). The law is popular in the world as the "Anti-Terrorism Act".

The number 88 is derived from the word ATA (Anti-Terrorism Act), which is pronounced in English reads Ei Ti Ekt. This pronunciation sounds like Eighty-Eight (88). Although not a few academics and practitioners revealed that pronunciation in English is the philosophy of the birth of the number 88 impressed. This special force was funded by the United States government through the US Department of State's Diplomatic Security Service and was trained directly by instructors from the CIA, the FBI, and the U.S. Secret Service.

Most teaching staff are former members of the US special forces. Information sourced from FEER in 2003 was denied by the Head of Public Information (Kabidpenum) of the Public Relations Division of the National Police, Kombes Zainuri Lubis, and National Police Chief Gen. Da'i Bachtiar. Even so, there was significant assistance from the governments of the United States and Australia in the formation and operation of the Special Detachment 88. Post-formation, Detachment 88 also carried out cooperation with several other countries such as Britain and Germany. This is done in line with Article 43 of the Terrorism Eradication Act.

Based on the researcher's search about where the flow of aid funds to Detachment 88, the authors found a statement from Munarman that was reported in one online news. Munarman said that the list of aid provided by the United States in 2007 for anti-terrorism programs in Indonesia was valued at the US \$ 7.7 million. He admitted the data was obtained from the release of the United States Department of State. Munarman explained, at the beginning of the formation of Detachment 88 in 2002, the United States also contributed 50 million US dollars. The data was quoted from an announcement launched by the US Secretary of State at the time, Collin Powell when he visited Jakarta, he announced the financial assistance that the United States had poured out against terrorism. States, said Munarman, Australia also contributed to Detachment 88. And Munarman's statement on the flow of foreign funds was justified by former National Police Chief Dai Bachtiar (rml.id, September, 29 2010)

Whereas in 2016, the government approved a budget of 1.9 trillion Rupiah for Detachment 88 AT. President Joko Widodo was asked to review the policy of increasing the budget of Rp 1.9 trillion for the Special Antiterror Detachment 88. It is feared that the big budget for the Detachment will not be monitored closely so that there is potential for abuse of power. Meanwhile, commissioner of the National Human Rights Commission Siane Indriani said efforts to eradicate terrorism could not only be resolved by means of violence but must prioritize the preventive aspects. Siane rate, large funds for the operation of the Detachment is a signal that the government chose the path of violence to solve the problem of terrorism (Erdianto, 2016).

Many cases handled by Detachment 88 led to death, even though this certainly slowed down the eradication of terrorism because it could not carry out the stage of further interrogation and reveal other networks. The case of suspected death of a terrorist from Klaten, Central Java, Siyono (34 years) for example, made the public highlight the performance of the Special Detachment of Anti-Terror 88 (Detachment 88) of the National Police. This also raises the question, whether the apparatus has acted in accordance with applicable legal procedures. A terrorism observer, Al Chaidar, said that police brutality or abuse of authority from law enforcement officers while carrying out their duties is very likely to be done by Detachment 88. Moreover, if there are a number of differences, which involve sensitive issues between personnel and suspected terrorists. In his interview with online news portal Al Chaidar said:

"Jadi dari aparat sendiri muncul prasangka terhadap terduga pelaku yang kalau di Indonesia sangat mungkin disebabkan karena perbedaan suku dan agama yang akhirnya menimbulkan sentimen dan berujung menindak secara kejam, tidak sesuai dengan aturan,.....Kalau bisa yang dikumpulkan dalam Densus 88 adalah orang yang mengerti agama dan punya rasa simpati terhadap terduga teroris. Selain itu, tidak baik jika personil dan terduga berbeda agama karena ini sangat sensitif dan rentan dalam kasus terorisme" (Republika.co.id, March 17 2016).

Translation: So from the authorities themselves, there is a prejudice against the alleged perpetrators that if in Indonesia is very likely due to ethnic and religious differences that ultimately lead to sentiment and lead to cruel acts, not in accordance with the rules, ... Detachment 88 is a person who understands the religion and has sympathy for suspected terrorists. In addition, it is not good if personnel and suspects differ in religion because this is very sensitive and vulnerable in terrorism cases

The lecturer at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences at the Maikussaleh University in Lhoksumawe, Aceh also suggested that the members of Detachment 88 are people who understand religion and understand good teachings in religion as a whole. In addition, Al Chaidar suggested it would be very good if they (members of Detachment 88) were people who had the same religion as suspected terrorists so that there were no separate sentiments (Chaidar, 2016).

The name of Detachment 88 indeed skyrocketed after the JW Marriot bombing (2003), the Australian Embassy bombing, and the Bali Bomb II (2005). However, in 2010 the Densus caused a lot of controversies, starting with the arrests of 14 Poso residents at the end of December 2012, and the wrong arrests of 2 Muhammadiyah residents in 2013. In mid-May 2014 a case of wrongful arrests also occurred in Solo, then later in 2015 2 people also experienced wrongful arrests. The firearms approach has often been carried out by Detachment 88 in recent years. At least from 6 anti-terrorism operations in 2010, there were 24 people shot dead, 9 hit by lead, 20 caught and prosecuted. 19 people who were victims of arbitrary arrests were finally released because they were not proven to have been involved in terrorist networks. Then in May 2011, recorded from 4 Detachment 88 operations, there were 4 people declared dead, 35 arrested, and 5 victims of wrongful arrests.

Responding to all these irregularities, the proposal to form an Anti-terror 88 Special Detachment (Densus) performance supervisor board appeared in the discussion of the revision of Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning Eradication of the Criminal Acts of Terrorism (Anti-terrorism Act) being carried out by the Special Committee (Pansus) of the Indonesian Parliament, the main objective is to increase humanitarian guarantees (HAM) for suspected terrorists, police officers on duty and victims (Tia Asmara, 2016).

Detachment 88 cannot be separated from the name of Gories Merre which is quite well known in this country but perhaps not everyone can find out in detail the behind-the-scenes maneuvers of the exclusive group Gories Mere. His career has always improved starting from the Resort Police Chief, Detective Director, Deputy Kapolda, Head of Detachment 88 Deputy Kabareskrim, and Head of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), Gories Mere has also received a prestigious award namely Honorary Award in Order of Australia (HAOA) from the Australian government.

In the writings of a journalist named Mega Simarnata or Margawati Rahayu Simarnata who had been a Voice of America correspondent in Jakarta criticized the leadership of Gories Mere as Head of Detachment 88 who according to him was unable to establish good coordination within the internal police itself. Likewise with regard to the TNI and BIN, Mega saw that there was no compact synergy during Gories Mere's leadership, So, for 12 years the handling of anti-terror was dominated by the Gories Mere group, many things were broken,

chaotic and chaotic in Indonesia, Even though he retired on December 1, 2012, his actions still exist behind the scenes. According to a review from a site.

1. In 2007, Gories Mere, accompanied by a colleague who used to deal with terrorism, made an illegal presentation (without the permission of General Sutanto's Chief) in front of a number of senior journalists from major Indonesian media. In the presentation, Gories Mere accused the TNI as the brain behind the bombing in Indonesia.
2. In 2010, the breakthrough of Medan Polonia Airport by the Densus 88 team with one of the 3-star generals (allegedly Gories Mere), followed the Medan Danlanud protest letter to the North Sumatra Police Chief for the breakthrough. Detachment is called disobeying the rules that apply in airports in accordance with applicable international standards (Abu Fathullah Fawwaz Ramadhan, 2010)
3. During the shooting of civilians in Poso in January 2007, Mega discovered the fact that it was under the orders of Gories Mere, when the person concerned was in the United States. Only by telephone, the Head of Detachment 88 ordered raid or attacks twice in January 2007. When civilian casualties fell, Komnas HAM accused the Central Sulawesi Regional Police of committing human rights violations. The regional police chief was assigned to Central Sulawesi at the time.
4. One night before Eid al-Fitr, Gories Mere led the attack on a boarding school. This happened on the eve of takbiran in 2006. Islamic boarding schools were shot at. Komnas HAM was inflamed and sent a special investigation team. The National Police, in this case, the Central Sulawesi Regional Police were blamed and accused of violating human rights.

Mega sees Komnas HAM not knowing, "there is a State within the State", that there is a group of police who feel very exclusive and have the right to shoot anyone in the name of handling terrorism. Even Mega considers that no one is brave towards Gories Mere despite the fact that in the eyes of Muslims, the name Gories Mere is full of bitter memories. The brutal shootings and attacks on the Al-Amanah Islamic Boarding School, Tebang Rejo, Poso, Central Sulawesi, led by Ustadz Adnan Arsal right on the eve of takbiran in 2006, were ordered by Gories as Commander of the Anti-Terror Team. The reason is to look for fugitives of terrorism who are on the wanted list (DPO). But it turns out that there is nothing sought. Because of his actions, Gories did not dare to face the head of BIN Sjamsir Siregar, who came to Poso on the first day of Eid.

Criticism came from various circles, the Chairman of the FUI Advocacy Team, Munarman, revealed the role of Gories in anti-terror operations. According to him, besides being the Head of BNN, Gories also became the Commander of the Anti-Bomb Task Force. He is directly responsible to the National Police Chief. The Anti-Bomb Task Force is the most instrumental in torturing and killing suspected Islamic activists accused of being terrorists. Munarman, an FPI spokesman who also served as the Islamic Warriors Command said:

"Detachment 88 and the Anti-Bomb Task Force play a role like the Kopkamtib during the New Order by carrying out repressive actions against Islamic activists who are at odds with the government"

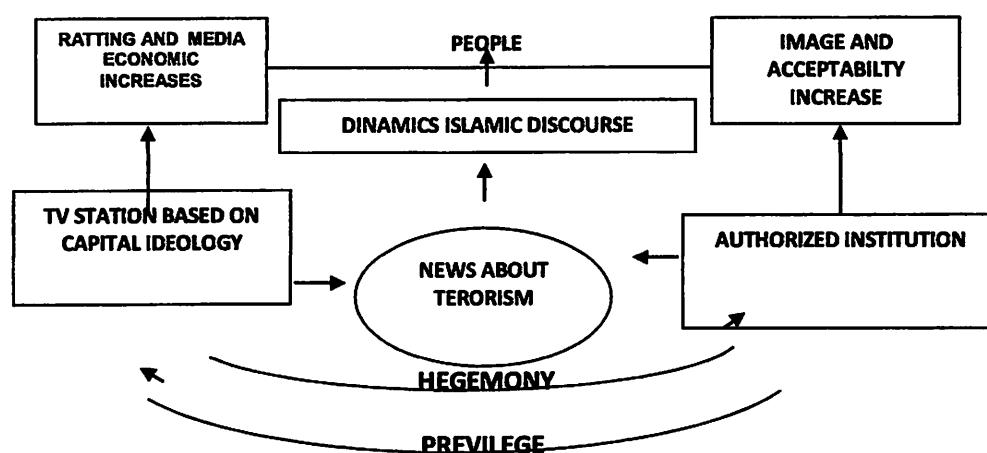
"Densus 88 dan Satgas Anti Bom berperan seperti Kopkamtib pada masa Orde Baru dengan melakukan tindakan represif terhadap para aktivis Islam yang berseberangan dengan pemerintah" (voa-islam.id, October 09 2010).

E. Political Economic Media Conspiracy and Hegemony of Secular Ideology

For commercial television based on the ideology of capitalism, the issue is not how a television show collides with aspects of morality, political ethics, pornography, and others, but rather how it can improve ratings to support capital circulation. This concept was discovered by researchers on TV ONE and its special relationship with the AT Detachment 88 institution. If conclusions are drawn at this broader level of analysis (sociocultural), the exclusive interview aired on TV ONE can be analyzed and understood as a hegemony project.

The texts displayed and traced in the interview process emphasize the disclosure of the other side of the terrorist perspective in religion. In addition, the achievement of Detachment 88 AT which carried out raids on several terrorist suspects, one of which was a woman who was a new recruitment pattern among terrorists and the dismissal of a new type of bomb 'bom panci' classified as this new type was aired into something that was considered to have important value for knowledge the public, in addition to the exclusive news that can boost TV ONE's rating on the other hand, also increases the acceptability of the Detachment 88 AT in the eyes of the public, of course, slowly also raising the image of the police who are being eroded by negative stigma. After conducting thorough research and analysis, the authors make the above findings in the form of a picture model below:

Fig 1.
The Media Conspiracy Model and the Dominant Hegemony Group



F. CONCLUSION

After this research is elaborated and analyzed with existing problems and predetermined analysis techniques, the research conclusions can be drawn including:

1. Microstructural Level, Representation of the text displays the labeling of terms in the Islamic religion issued by the resource person with negative connotations, seen from active sentences and dialogs that are displayed, such as veils, jihad, Khilafah, amaliyah, sham, etc. as discussed in the previous chapter. Meaning analysis is also seen in the description of clauses that can elaborate, extend and enhance so as to produce a coherent understanding and depiction of clauses that are more prominent than other clauses. The relation and identity of a lead reporter named Ecep S. Yasa is a senior reporter who is unfortunate in transcending terrorism-related coverage that is always trusted by Kami Ilyas (editor of TV ONE). This reporter will determine the situation of the audience, in the show, the audience

tends to be placed in the position of the reporter itself. The microstructure (representation, misrepresentation, relations, and identity) that was built by TV ONE reporters in his interviews with the two suspected terrorists. Not just explanatory news (news disclosure), but it leads to acts of character assassination against certain groups that have similarities in several aspects, this show also blurs the difference between jihad and terrorism, mujahideen and terrorists, fundamental Muslims and khawarij.

2. Mesostructural Level (level of practice of discourse), discursive practice discusses the journalist or controlling side by looking at his background, the profession carried out, discussing the relationship between the two with the practice of power led to the presence of more dominant groups, and subordinate groups. Dominant groups are not only based on the majority, but power and ideology are able to dominate the practice of discourse. In this study, the dominance is very clear because of the relationship between senior Detachment 88 Gregorius Mere a.k.a gories Merre and TV ONE news editor Karni Ilyas. That closeness makes TV ONE always has easy access, and it is preferred to expose the coverage of terrorism.
3. Macrostructural Level (level of socio-cultural practice), This level looks at situational, institutional and social. From a situational point of view, it is undeniable that Indonesia and even globally is indeed experiencing various forms of threats from ISIS, this condition makes the media with the orientation to prioritize rating and profit tend to take the maximum possible opportunity for news that is actual, and has always been the theme most sought after by all circles, without thinking about the negative effects arising from the dominance of criminal news in various media. Meanwhile, in terms of institutional and socio-cultural aspects, the reporting of terrorism on TV ONE makes us aware that it is increasingly clear that the relationship between the media and several institutions has led to various forms of resistance to TV ONE because it is considered to be the mouthpiece of imaging for Detachment 88.

From the findings and analysis of the data above, there are a number of things that can be used as part of the input, including:

1. The mass media should not make the integrity of Islam decline in the presence of non-Muslims.
2. In the process of reporting, the media should not justify and legitimize it as a truth, until it backfires the growth of new extremist sympathizers.
3. The media also should not lead secular (modern) Islamic ideology until the group feels increasingly has room to grow and develop in Indonesia.

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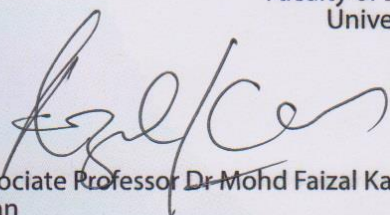
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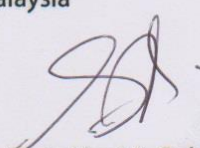
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